ing total citric acid corresponding to 25.36 cubic centimeters, 25.4 cubic centimeters, and 26.7 cubic centimeters, respectively, of half normal sulphuric acid per 10 cubic centimeters of the article. Adulteration was alleged with respect to a portion of the product for the further reason that it contained free citric acid corresponding to less than 9.5 cubic centimeters of half normal sodium hydroxide, namely, not more than 8.96 cubic centimeters of half normal sodium hydroxide, whereas the pharmacopoeia provided that solution of magnesium citrate should contain free citric acid corresponding to 9.5 cubic centimeters of half normal sodium hydroxide, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged with respect to the said portion of the article for the further reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be solution citrate of magnesia which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, whereas it was not.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Solution Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P. * * * Cont. Approx. 11½ Fl. Oz.," borne on the caps of the bottles containing a portion, and the statement, "Solution of Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P.," borne on the label of the bottles containing the remainder of the said article, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article was solution citrate of magnesia which conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and that each of the bottles containing a portion of the article contained approximately 11½ fluid ounces thereof, whereas the said article was not solution citrate of magnesia which conformed to the standard laid down in the said pharmacopoeia, and the bottles containing the said portions contained less than 11½ fluid ounces thereof.

On March 9, 1931, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $500.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18065. Misbranding of Potasafras. U. S. v. 24 Bottles, et al., of Potasafras. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25807. I. S. No. 12040. S. No. 3859.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Potasafras, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle and carton labels and accompanying circular and booklet contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado.

On January 31, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles, $1.50 size, and 24 bottles, $2.50 size, of Potasafras, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Columbus Chemical Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped from Columbus, Ohio, on or about September 26, 1930, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, compounds of sodium and magnesium, sulphates, a trace of phosphate, benzoic acid, extracts of plant drugs including glycyrrhiza, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement appearing on the carton of the product was false and misleading: "We guarantee that it complies in every respect to all National, State and Territory Pure Food and Drug Laws." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Essentially, a Blood Corrective (Toxine Eliminant) * * * A Constitutional Medicine;" (carton) "Properties Essentially, a Blood Corrective (Toxine Eliminant) * * * A Constitutional Medicine;" (yellow circular entitled "Directions") "To get best results from Potasafras, take no other medicine. (The foregoing applies, regardless of what your trouble may be.) Symptoms—which arise from Potasafras, naturally vary greatly in different diseases and conditions. When the trouble is in the throat, lungs or bronchial tubes, coughing and expectora-

tion usually increases very much. It is simply Nature's way of throwing off the poisoned and disease waste matter. General Symptoms—which may result, regardless of the trouble for which you may be taking Potasafras, are drowsiness, slight headache, dizziness. * * * Potasafras will help you if your trouble originated, or has any connection with your blood so as to require an alterative treatment—thousands upon thousands are suffering with various symptoms, little realizing that the seat of their trouble lies in the blood;" (booklet entitled "At Last.") "Thousands upon thousands are in a nervous debilitated condition although apparently free from organic trouble—the results from this class of cases often seems almost incredible. * * * As a Tonic, * * * (Particularly effective when one has not fully recovered from La-grippe.) Potassium Iodide—The medical world recognizes its value in the treatment of every disease for which Potasafras is intended including—Catarrh and Arterio Sclerosis, neither of which have we mentioned, although our records show many remarkable cases. * * * [p. 3] Potasafras will help you regardless of whether you are suffering from Blood Trouble, Asthma, Hay Fever, or Rheumatism, etc. * * * provided your trouble is connected with your blood so as to require an alterative treatment. * * * [p. 4] For Conditions, Viz. Blood Trouble * * * produces such remarkable results that it has justly earned the title 'The Miracle Medicine.' Asthma and Hay Fever * * * Dr. Knapp Says: 'To have Asthma, one must have a bad constitution, a bad constitution means bad blood, and bad blood, bad digestion,' all of which substantiates our claims to the very letter, as Potasafras goes directly to the seat of the trouble through the blood. (Stomach condition usually improves rapidly.) Lung Trouble—No medicine will cure tuberculosis, but the world's authorities agree as to the value of any thing tending to build up the blood—sufferers who have tried various treatments often verily shout the praises of Potasafras. Rheumatism."

On March 24, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18066. Misbranding of Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism. U. S. v. 78 Bottles of Athlophoros. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25505. I. S. No. 11972. S. No. 3771.)

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug product having shown that the bottle and carton labels and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the District of Colorado the following shipments of a quantity of the article located in Denver, Colo.

On December 26, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 78 bottles of Athlophoros Searles' remedy for rheumatism, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned in part by the Athlophoros Co., Pomfret Center, Conn., and in part by the Williams Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the shipment had been made from Pomfret Center on or about May 20, 1930, and that the shipment from Cleveland had been made on or about November 15, 1930, and that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium salicylate (14.5 grams per 100 cubic centimeters), colchicine, glycerin, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle labels) "Remedy for Rheumatism and, when arising from a Rheumatic condition, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Sick Headache," (circular) "This remedy goes to the root of the disease. It operates on the blood, muscles and joints. It expels the uric acid from the system; it invigorates the action of the muscles and limbers the stiffness of the joints. It reaches the Kidneys, cleansing them from uric acid. * * * The size of the dose and the manner of taking Athlophoros is governed by the character and